

## REMARKS

Claims 1 and 3-21 have been canceled above, and new claims 22-44 have been presented.

New claim 22 recites a method for a client workstation to supply information to an application which resides on a server. The client workstation receives from the application in the server via a network an audiovisual form in a written markup language. The form includes fields with respective headings and respective blank areas to be updated with text. A web browser in the client workstation displays the form with the respective headings and respective blank areas to be updated with text, audibly reads one of the headings and waits for a user to audibly respond with corresponding text for the blank area associated with the one heading. In response to the user audibly responding with the corresponding text, the browser updates the written markup language for the form to include the corresponding text for the one blank area and displays on the client workstation an updated state of the form with the one heading and with the corresponding text typed into the blank area associated with the one heading. Subsequently, in response to the user speaking a command to the browser to send the updated written markup language for the updated form to the application in the server, the client workstation sends the updated written markup language for the updated form to the application in the server for processing.

In contrast, Uppalaru discloses an audio interactive process where a computer reads web documents and receives audible responses from the user via the telephone, without visual rendering of the document or visual confirmation of any words spoken by the user.

"Just as conventional web documents are displayed for the user, voice web documents 103 are "played" to a subscriber over a telephone." Column 5 lines 57-59.

Uppalaru does not teach or even suggest the foregoing method for a user at a client workstation to supply information to an application which resides on a server. In the present invention, the user can see the form with the headings, hear the headings read by the browser, audibly respond with text for the blanks associated with the headings, and then see the updated form with the text typed into the blanks. Advantageously, the present inventions provides audio and visual rendering of the forms and text. Also, in the present invention, the application in the server is not burdened with the task of converting the text spoken by the user into the written markup language; the client workstation performs this task. Goldhor is not client/server based, nor web based. Also, in Goldhor, the task of converting the text spoken by the user into the written markup language is not offloaded to a client workstation. Also, in Goldhor there is no spoken command to send the updated form from a client to a server.

New dependent claim 23 recites that while the browser audibly reads the one heading, the browser automatically displays a plurality of valid alternatives for the blank area. One of the valid alternatives is the corresponding text. In response to the user speaking the corresponding text, the browser updates the written markup language for the form and displays an updated state of the form with the one heading and with the corresponding text typed in the blank area associated with the one heading.

New dependent claim 26 recites that while the browser audibly reads the one heading, the web browser graphically indicates that the blank area associated with the one heading, and not any other blank area associated with any other heading, is currently waiting for text from the user, and will include the text after spoken by the user.

New dependent claim 30 recites that the web browser audibly reads another of the headings and waits a predetermined time for the user to audibly respond with corresponding text for the blank area associated with the other heading. In response to lapse of the predetermined time, the web browser reminds the user to audibly respond with corresponding text for the blank area associated with the other heading. Instead of audibly responding with corresponding text for the blank area associated with the other heading, the user audibly responds with a spoken command for the browser to accept keyboard entry of the text for the blank area associated with the other heading. Based on the spoken command for the browser to accept the keyboard entry, the browser accepts subsequent keyboard of the text for the blank area associated with the other heading. This combination of steps is not taught or even suggested by Uppalaru and Goldhor.

New claims 31-38 distinguish over the prior art for the same reasons that new claims 22-29 distinguish thereover.

New claim 39 (which is similar to original claim 7) recites the review command and clear command which are not taught or suggested by Uppalaru.

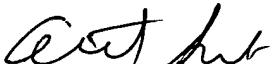
New claim 40 distinguishes over the prior art for a similar reason as does claim 30, i.e. the verbal command to accept keyboard input.

New claims 41-44 distinguish over the prior art for the same reasons that new claims 22-25 distinguish thereover.

Based on the foregoing, Applicants request allowance of the present patent application as amended above.

Respectfully submitted,

Date Sept 27, 2005



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